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1000 FOR CHANCE TO KIDNAP TAYLOR

Indianapolis Executive After Years Reveals Scheme To Take For- mer Governor Back.

Mayor Bookwalter admitted today that an attempt had been made to hire him to permit the kidnaping of S. Taylor, former governor of Kentucky, who is wanted in the state for alleged complicity in the murder of William Goebel. Twenty-five thousand dollars was the price offered if he would instruct the chief of police of Indianapolis to permit Taylor to be seized and carried back to Kentucky before the state officers of Indiana could interfere. It was during Mr. Bookwalter's first term as mayor that the offer was made. The mayor received an invitation to visit Cincinnati from a personal friend. He accepted the invitation, and shortly after meeting his friend at a hotel in Cincinnati, Col. "Tom" Campbell, a noted lawyer, who was identified with the unsuccessful effort to extradite Taylor, was introduced to Mr. Bookwalter. He thought nothing of this, but when Colonel Campbell appeared at the mutual friend's house for dinner that evening it set the mayor to wondering. Mr. Bookwalter had been accompanied by Samuel P. Stoddard, a personal friend, and at that time chief of the city's assessment bureau. After dinner the three guests and the host were sitting in the smoking room of the home, when Colonel Campbell suggested that he would like a few words with Mr. Bookwalter alone. To this Mr. Bookwalter demurred, but on Colonel Campbell persisting in the request the host and Mr. Stoddard withdrew. Colonel Campbell then wasted no words. He immediately explained that it was known, of course, that he was more than anxious to have Mr. Taylor returned to Kentucky for trial and he declared that a fund of \$100,000 had been raised to accomplish this purpose. He suggested that a few words from Mayor Bookwalter to his chief of police would make it possible for the Kentuckians to go to Indianapolis, forcibly to get possession of Taylor and be off to Kentucky before anyone would know of it.

Mayor Bookwalter was surprised at the sudden turn the affair had taken and assured Colonel Campbell that he was talking to the wrong man, as it was the governor of Indiana alone who could permit Taylor to be taken away. "No," responded Campbell, "you are the man we want to talk to, and we do not ask that favors be shown us without a proper appreciation on our part."

Despite the protests of Mayor Bookwalter, Colonel Campbell further stated that he would place \$25,000 in the hands of Mr. Bookwalter's Cincinnati friend, to be turned over to Mr. Bookwalter the day Taylor should cross the line into Kentucky, and, when this was not effective, made the offer stronger by saying the money would be sent to Mr. Bookwalter direct in advance of the kidnaping.

Mayor Bookwalter immediately left the room and declined to talk with Colonel Campbell further. The Cincinnati friend, whose guest the mayor was, took occasion to explain that he hoped Mr. Bookwalter would not feel aggrieved at him.

When the story, as narrated above, was told to Mayor Bookwalter he reluctantly admitted that it was all true. Evansville Courier.

Bits of Byplay.

The first day of this month a gentleman in the Hina Hardware Co.'s store inquired if it was not the 20th. "No," replied Mr. Hina, a young man whose avowed profession was considerable weight. "This is the first day of next month."

The little girl that called at Haynes & Taylor's drug store and received a nice doll instead of a dollar, for her curl, wishes us to say that the doll is as dear to her as the curl is to Mr. Creed, and that she is going to keep it always.

The little curly headed daughter of a well known hotel proprietor was visiting her aunt about seven miles away. The little girl seemed so bright and happy that an elderly lady who saw her on this occasion was moved to suggest that the little girl should have been named "Sunshine." After pausing, the little girl dissented and re-

marked, "You just ought to see me at home some time."

There are two men of our town who desire much to see Buster Brown. When we are booked for a show they watch the depot. But, alas! Buster allus turns 'em down.

A little town, not a hundred miles away, has a marshal who does not intend to permit that place to go to the dogs. He appeared in a certain newspaper office and ordered the following awful warning to dog owners to be printed:

All persons owning dogs and who do not pay dog tax on the same by the 15th of July will be killed. Marshal.

If the ground hog really took up winter quarters at all this season he had no difficulty in seeing his shadow when he emerged. There was not a cloud in the sky when the sun rose on February 2 and during the greater part of the day there was not a trace of vapor in heaven's blue, and the cold spell that followed was conclusive evidence that he did see the shadow.

Esquire Williams' cup of joy was made full when at last there appeared in his home a bright little son who is now about five years of age. Last fall the little fellow with his mother visited in Webster county. They had to ride on the K. W. branch of the I. C. railroad where our lady compositors usually goes on vacation. The trains on this track have an extensive reputation for slow speed. On this particular occasion young Williams became tired, fell back on the seat, looked around a moment at the drummers in the coach, kicked up his heels and cried, "Mamma, mamma, let's get off and walk."

A certain little fellow whom we will call Tommy Mulligan, was absent from school for one entire day, but he produced a note of excuse the next morning which would prove that he had been detained at home legitimately. The writing was hardly that of a feminine hand, and the note appeared to have been written laboriously. Furthermore, the penmanship seemed to be strangely familiar to his teacher. The note read as follows:

"Dear Teacher: Please excuse Tommy for not coming to school yesterday, he couldn't come. I tore my pants. Yours truly, Mrs. Mulligan."

A fire occurred on premises rented by Jews in London. The circumstances were somewhat suspicious and an agent of the insurance company was sent to investigate. He interviewed the senior partner, and also the junior partner, as to the probable cause of the fire. This is his report:

"I find that the senior partner thinks that it was caused by an arc light on the second floor; the junior partner thinks it was caused by an incandescent light on the first floor—but my opinion is that it was caused by an Israelite in the basement."

Miss Roosevelt to Marry.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Nicholas Longworth on Saturday, February 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock a. m.

Nicholas Longworth is a young lawyer, politician and congressman from Cincinnati, 27 years of age rich, of a good family and a representative American. He met Miss Roosevelt soon after he went to Washington, and proposed to her while touring the Orient with the Taft party, as they were entering the imperial palace at Peking to see the Dowager Empress, and got his answer before they came out.

Farmers' Call Meeting.

The Farmers of Crittenden county are hereby called to meet in Marion Feb. 12, County Court day, for the purpose of electing a representative to Frankfort to the State Farmers' Institute. Every member is urged to be present.

J. FRANK CONGER
Chairman.

Anti-Antiquated, Yet?

Smithland, a small, antiquated town in Livingston county, has a canning factory, and besides giving labor employment and affording a ready market for the farmers' produce, the prospects are that it will prove a paying investment for the company. Why is it Sturgis can't have any industry of the kind? It requires no great amount of capital, and we are surrounded with a country that could supply in abundance the produce required. —News Democrat

INTERESTING NOTES IN MINING CIRCLES

A Week Hardly Passes that Plans for New Development
Work or a New Company Are Not Formed, and
It Means that Our Important Resources

ARE BECOMING MORE OBVIOUS EACH SUCCEEDING WEEK.

The Advent of the "Buster Brown" Mines Bespeaks Winning Tenacity—
Despite the Cold and Inclement Weather the Hauling of the
Mine Products Never Ceases.

WITH THE COMING OF SPRING GREAT DEVELOPMENTS ARE LOOKED FOR

The sinking at the Yandell mine is still progressing nicely.

The Nancy Hanks mill is now being run steadily and is producing a good fluor spar product.

At the Blue & Marble mines near Crider, prospecting is being carried on with encouraging results.

The Kentucky people are still sinking the new shafts on the Hodge property pushing the work continuously.

It is reported that operations are to begin in the near future on the Sam Matthews property which is near Frances.

It is reported that the Cullen shaft near Salem is being unwatered which became necessary as a result of a break down.

Geo. Roberts, manager of the Imperial Fluor Spar Company reports heavy demands for spar and it keeps him hustling to fill orders.

The Keystone mine under the management of T. E. Hopewell, is producing an excellent product in the way of spar and lead every day.

The Saunders Ore Separating Company has started its mill here with flattering prospects for a successful separation of zinc and spar.

The Commodore Company, composed of Louisville capitalists, continues operations steadily. This mine is well equipped with all necessary machinery.

At the Mary Bell mines a deeper shaft is being driven under a full head of steam and the product of the mine, fluor spar, is being hauled to Marion daily. Spar is also being hauled in daily from the Holly, which is near the Mary Bell.

In the Parish mines in the Mexico-Frances section at a depth of 130 feet a drift is being driven in a vein of good ore. This property adjoins the Yandell.

The grinding of spar goes steadily on at the mill of the Kentucky Fluor Spar in this city. This company is behind with orders and its ground product cannot be equalled.

A new company is being formed to take over the Asbridge mine. This is one among the largest producers of fluor spar in this district. It has a record of having produced spar up in the thousands of tons.

The machinery which was purchased for the Eclipse mine is said to be in transit. As reported last week the carpenter work has been about completed and everything will be ready to install the machinery when it arrives.

The new shaft at the Memphis mines is producing very fine spar and lead and the output at the Memphis mines continues to hold its place of import-

ance. From six to eight wagons are running daily hauling this product to the yards of the Kentucky mill at this place.

Mining Engineer A. H. Reed, and who acts as superintendent for some local mining companies, has fitted up a suite of office rooms in the Marion Bank building. Mr. Reed is a practical miner and is well acquainted with local conditions existing in the mining district.

The building of the Madisonville, Hartford and Eastern railroad may sooner or later be the means of bringing about the needed additional transportation necessary for the fullest development of mineral lands in the western part of this mining field, as a little effort would fill in the cross country link and connect with the road to be built in Southern Illinois.

"Buster Brown" is the name Johnson Crider has given to a new prospect the Marion Mineral Company has near Sheridan. Prospecting goes steadily on and some very nice specimens of ore are now on the dump. There can be little doubt that "Buster Brown" will be a winner. The Marion Mineral Company also continues pushing the building improvements at the Miller Carbonate mines.

The Golconda Fluor Spar Mining Company continues to push work on their property in Livingston county. At present, their chief operations are confined to two shafts. The shaft on the Stroud place at a shallow depth shows a massive body of fine spar. The Coulter shaft is producing both barites and spar with signs of lead. The properties with very little more work will prove to be among the richest in the district.

Joplin, Mo., February 4.—The top price paid for zinc ore for the past week was \$54 per ton. The basis price ranged from \$50 to \$45 per ton for ore assaying 60 per cent zinc, which is the same as the basis of last week. Lead was in good demand and sold at prices ranging from \$73 to \$78.50 per ton, the advent of the St. Louis smelting and refining company into the local market adding to the activity of the buyers throughout the district.

Charles J. Norwood, director of the Kentucky Geological Survey, in his report on the progress of the survey with reference to the Western Kentucky lead, zinc, spar and clay deposits states:

Mr. F. Julius Fohs spent the season of 1905 in the study of the lead, zinc and spar regions of Western Kentucky. With him was a mapping party, headed by Mr. J. S. Shaw, to accurately locate all mines, prospects, faults and veins. In 1902 the U. S. Geological Survey, acting in co-operation with the Curator of the Kentucky Geological Department, in whose hands a small sum for the purpose had been placed by citizens of the district, made an examination of the region, report was issued in August of the present year. With property, the claim may be made in behalf of the Kentucky Survey under the administration of the late John R.

Procter for a large share in the work upon which the report is based, since the larger part of the field work of Mr. Ulrich, who had charge of the examinations made by the Federal organization in 1902, was done in 1889 and in 1890, when the gentleman was a member of the State Survey. Had the report been issued earlier, it would have been of advantage to us in the prosecution of our investigations. That there was need for the State Survey work, and that without conflicting with what had been done by the Federal organization, will appear when our reports are issued.

In addition to a report on the district as a whole, Mr. Fohs will present one on the mineral veins and other resources of Livingston county; the latter will be ready for print at an early day.

It was originally intended that the Livingston report should be only a revision (bringing it to date) of the manuscript report made by Dr. R. H. Loughridge—one of the four manuscript reports left in the archives of the Survey when appropriations ceased in 1892 the publication of which was authorized by the present Survey law. The discovery of new facts, etc., during the progress of the field work in revision, however rendered so many additions and modifications necessary that Mr. Fohs will present a practically new report.

According to the observation of Mr. Fohs, Livingston county deposits have the same general character as those of Crittenden; they have the same possibilities so far as regards intrinsic values, the difference between the two regions with respect to possibilities of development being chiefly one transportation. Some faults hitherto unknown were discovered in the progress of the field work, the probabilities being that at least a number of them are ore-bearing near the surface, and that all of them are so at depth—below the sandy horizons. The report, which is nearing completion, contains descriptions of the mines and "prospects" (about 60) in the county, and of the mills. Methods of mining, ore-dressing, etc., are described, and the geology and veins are laid down on maps.

The general report will include the following counties:

Livingston—All details of geology, mines, prospects, etc.

Crittenden—All details of geology, mines, prospects, mills, etc. In this county there are 120 mines and prospects.

Caldwell—Practically all mines and prospects are described, together with considerable of the geology. Part of another season of field work will be required for the completion of the geology.

Lyon—Some notes on the geology will be given. There are chances for the occurrence of lead, zinc and spar deposits in this county, but there was not sufficient time at command in which to make a thorough examination with respect to them. Another season of work will be required to develop the facts.

Trigg—Notes on all the mining prospects. There are a great number of shear zones in this county, and the chances for finding ores and spars are good. So far, the prospecting in the county has not been conducted on the best lines.

Christian—Some notes on this Co.

It seems well to here briefly present some facts in regard to the district as developed by the work of the Survey. It has been noted:

1. That large calcite bands, 3 to 12 feet wide, appear on the walls of some of the larger (more valuable) veins. Since a growing market for calcite has developed, this fact is of commercial as well as scientific interest. Some shipments of that spar have been made from the district.

2. The barite in the district is associated less with the fluor spar in the large faults than with that in the smaller veins that show little or no faulting and have one or both walls of limestone. The value of this pointer will be recognized by mining men.

3. There is little change in the character of the fluor spar deposits with depth other than that which is to be expected in unweathered mineral, and except such as goes, pari passu, with the changes of wall rock.

4. The chances for the discovery of new and large bodies of zinc carbonate (as a re-concentration) along large faults where St. Louis limestone forms one wall, if the prospecting be done on the St. Louis side of the fault, are good. Further prospecting for zinc carbonate is encouraged.

5. The character of the fluor spar largely depends on the enclosing rock and the manner of formation (genesis) of the spar. This is illustrated by the following examples: No. 1 fluor spar,

SUPREME COURT MAN- DATE IN HOWARD CASE

Prisoner's Attorney States That He
Intends Filing Motion For Re-
hearing Case.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Court of the United States today issued an order or a stay of the mandate in the case of James B. Howard, under sentence in Kentucky to life imprisonment on the charge of complicity in the murder of Gov. Gobel in Frankfort in 1900. An opinion was delivered by the court on January 2, which was adverse to Howard. His attorney now states that he intends filing a motion for a rehearing, and asks that the official notice of the court be withheld in order to prevent Howard's being sent to Kentucky penitentiary, pending decision on his motion. The order of court has the effect of withholding the mandate until March 2.

the highest grad, has either Princeton (St. Genevieve of Ulrich) or Tribune limestone for one or both walls, largely, when filling fissures. Coarse, dark or brown fluor spar is in large measure associated with bituminous shale walls, and at times it carries a large amount of coarse, crystalline sphalerite. Finer grained, dark colored fluor spar is usually associated with jasperoid, and occurs as a replacement either of Princeton or St. Louis limestones, principally the former; and it is largely associated with fine-grained zinc and small cubical or granular galena. Purple fluor spar, though it occurs more or less in surface deposits, is largely to be found in the St. Louis limestone and gravel deposits. Gravel fluor spar is in nearly all cases practically in place, and the solid deposits are to be found by sinking on them.

6. The coarser lead ore (galena) is largely associated with white fluorite, while the small cubical and granular varieties are replacement deposits. A body of almost solid galena, 3 feet in width, has recently been found in the Mary Bell mine, on the Columbia tract, at a depth of 40 feet.

7. The largest ore bodies constitute replacements of wide sheeted zones, while the narrower ones are filling of fissures.

8. The chances for finding zinc deposits are better in sheeted zones parallel with the veins than in the fluor spar deposits, the latter generally occurring nearer the fault plane. On this account, the small amount of cross-cutting that has been done from the veins has prevented the discovery of many zinc deposits. There is reason to believe that the disposition of fluor spar prospectors to cover up the discovery of zinc, and do little searching for it, on account of its undesirability, in association with fluor spar, has greatly retarded the opening of probably a large number of deposits of this character. Zinc deposits in the sheeted zones, while carrying some fluor spar, have not as much of the mineral as have those directly at the fault or in the veins.

9. The chances for the discovery of new fluor spar and lead deposits along undeveloped, or partially developed, fault zones are good.

10. A number of clay deposits of the "Steven Tunnels" type—rather a freestone than a freclay, of which large quantities are shipped from Stevens Tunnels—were found, with chances for more. This product has naturally the same constituents as Dinas brick, and so is a first-class material.

The quantity of fluor spar in this district is enormous. But few of the opened veins are worked out for much as 100 feet below water level, and below that depth the products appear to be the same. The popular idea as to the small amount of zinc in the district appears to be erroneous. A new custom concentrating plant, for the separation of the zinc and lead, is being erected, but its precise character (the method to be followed) is not known. FAULTS SOUTH OF THE WESTERN COAL-FIELDS, ETC.

An examination of the faults and fractures lying south of the known lead, zinc and spar region in Western Kentucky, and south of the Western Coalfield, to ascertain whether any of them carry ores or fluor spar, was undertaken in 1904. The work was placed in the hands of Mr. J. E. Wright, the present writer also rendering aid in the investigation. Mr. Wright presented a brief, but interesting report of this work. It was de-

(Continued on fourth page.)